

THE
Journal
OF
Nervous and Mental Disease

Original Articles

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA NEUROLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

NEUROLOGY IN PHILADELPHIA FROM 1874 TO 1904.¹

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I have been asked to respond to the toast, Neurology in Philadelphia, and in order to give definite scope to my remarks I have concluded to glance at neurological progress in this city since 1874; in other words, during the last three decades. The last quarter of the nineteenth century, which is included in this period, probably covers the era of the greatest advance in neurology the world over.

Ten years before the period chosen for review, in 1864, Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson had made the suggestion that movements of various parts of the body were controlled by special convolutions. In 1868 he first applied the principles of evolution and dissolution to the study of language. In 1870 were published the first of the series of great researches on the physiology of the brain by Hitzig and Fritsch. It is a source of gratification to know that Hitzig is still living and working at Halle. The lustrum from 1870 to 1875 was filled with achievements notable both in performance and in promise. Ferrier was pursuing his experimentations on the brains of monkeys, his first memoir being published in the

¹The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia Neurological Society was celebrated Jan., 1904. The papers appearing in this number of the JOURNAL were prepared for that occasion.

Proceedings of the Royal Society in 1875. In 1874, Putnam, of Boston, with the assistance of Bowditch and James, had experimented with faradic currents on the cerebral cortex and subcortex. In the same year Mathias Duval published his monograph on hypnotism in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*. Between 1875 and 1880 Charcot and his assistants opened a new era in the history of hypnotism by a series of investigations which were divided between scientific and spectacular interest. Important pathological researches were under way, especially in Paris and in Vienna, and the fever of experimentation and investigation was spreading everywhere.

Prior to 1874 practically the only Philadelphia name appearing in the literature of neurology is that of S. Weir Mitchell, if we except the names of Keen and Morehouse, who wrote in collaboration with him in several publications. Besides his work on injuries of nerves and his well-known researches on the physiology of the cerebellum, Mitchell published between 1864 and 1874 a number of important contributions to neurology, among others, papers on malingering, peripheral paralyses, local neuralgias, lithium bromide, arrest of nail growth in hemiplegias, and painful affections of the feet.

The era of specialties might be said to have begun in Philadelphia about 1870, although a stray specialist had been heard of before that period. In 1871 Dr. H. C. Wood was appointed lecturer on nervous diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, this being the first lectureship on neurology in Philadelphia, although lectures on insanity had been delivered by Rush at the University of Pennsylvania about the beginning of the century, and by Ray at the Jefferson Medical College from 1870 to 1872. This will be as good a place as any to glance at the progress of neurology in Philadelphia as illustrated by the creation of the more important teaching positions in the medical colleges. The University of Pennsylvania removed to its present grounds in West Philadelphia in September, 1872, and shortly after this, in 1873, Dr. Wood's lectureship on nervous diseases was made a clinical professorship. In 1893 the writer was elected Professor of Mental Diseases and of Medical Jurisprudence in

the University of Pennsylvania, having previously held lectureships on electrotherapeutics and on mental and nervous diseases in the same institution. Dr. Wood having resigned the chair, the writer in 1901 was chosen Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, Dr. William G. Spiller being at the same time appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. In 1903 the titles of these chairs were changed respectively to Professor of Neurology and Associate Professor of Neurology, and in the same year Dr. Spiller was appointed Professor of Neuropathology. In 1901 Dr. C. W. Burr was made Professor of Mental Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. F. X. Dercum was appointed Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Jefferson Medical College in 1892, the position later being changed to that of Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases. In 1891 Dr. Samuel Wolfe was appointed Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College. He was succeeded in 1894 by Dr. C. W. Burr, who resigned in 1900, when Dr. F. Savary Pearce was chosen to fill the position. When the Philadelphia Polyclinic was founded in 1882 the writer was made Professor of Nervous Diseases, and continued in this position until 1898, when Dr. Spiller succeeded him. Others who have held professorial positions in connection with the neurological department of the Polyclinic Hospital are Drs. S. Weir Mitchell, Wharton Sinkler, and C. W. Burr. In the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania the writer first held a lectureship and afterwards beginning with 1891, a professorship of nervous diseases, in which latter position he was succeeded by Dr. Spiller in 1901.

For many years instruction in neurology at the University of Pennsylvania was limited to one clinical lecture weekly on nervous diseases during the college session. Beginning about 1893 an additional clinical lecture on either mental or nervous diseases was delivered weekly at the Philadelphia Hospital during the first term of the session, that is, from October to January, inclusive. Recently the instruction has been considerably enlarged, so that now one clinical lecture is delivered weekly at the University Hospital during the entire session and one at the Philadelphia Hospital during

half the session. The Professor of Mental Diseases also delivers one clinical lecture, illustrated with cases drawn from the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital, once a week during the first half of the session. The third year class receives one hour and a half instruction weekly in neuropathology from the Professor and his assistants. Ward class instruction is given to the fourth year class during one-half of the year both in the University and in the Philadelphia Hospital. The class is divided into small sections so as to give each student the opportunity to personally investigate the cases under the supervision of the instructors.

Formerly only one clinical lecture a week on nervous diseases was delivered at the Jefferson Medical College, but the course has recently been extended, and now includes one clinical and one didactic lecture weekly by the Professor, two clinical demonstrations in nervous diseases and one in mental diseases weekly by the instructors, and one demonstration weekly in neuropathology and one in electrotherapeutics.

At the Medico-Chirurgical College two lectures on nervous diseases are given weekly to the third year class and one to the fourth year class. In addition, ward classes receive instruction twice every week.

At the Philadelphia Polyclinic postgraduate students are given practical instruction in nervous diseases in connection with the outdoor and indoor services, the former of which is rich in clinical material and is especially used for this purpose.

In the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania a course of clinical lectures is delivered annually, usually at the Woman's Hospital or at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Systematic laboratory work in neurology dates back only a few years to the time of the establishment of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine in connection with the University of Pennsylvania (December 4, 1895), although previous to this time, as stated elsewhere, some valuable laboratory work in the physiology and therapeutics of neurology had been done by S. Weir Mitchell, H. C. Wood, Ott, Reichert, and others. Consultation of the three volumes of contributions from the Laboratory so far published shows that neurological research has held a large place in its work. Papers of great value, the

result of work done in the Laboratory, have been published by Spiller, McCarthy, Ravenel, and others.

The new medical laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania, to be dedicated in the coming June, and which will be the finest medical laboratories in this country, will include a large and well-equipped neurological laboratory for the use of under-graduates.

A neurological laboratory was established in the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1896, and published one valuable report or bulletin under the supervision of Dr. A. O. J. Kelly, containing, among other papers of value, one on "Lesions of the Brain Found in a Case of Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver," by Drs. C. W. Burr and A. O. J. Kelly, and a contribution on a "Case of Primary Combined Column Disease," by Dr. J. H. W. Rhein. The late Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, Jr., had made elaborate plans for pathological laboratories at the Polyclinic, including a continuation and expansion of the neurological laboratory, but his untimely death has caused the project for a time at least to be laid aside.

At the Jefferson Medical College, in connection with the general pathological laboratory, is a department of neuropathology which is conjointly under the supervision of the Professor of Pathology and the Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases. Some researches of value have already come from this laboratory, including a paper on "Subacute Combined Degeneration of the Spinal Cord, with Pernicious Anemia," by Dr. William Pickett, and another, about to be published, by Dr. Alfred Gordon, on the microscopical study of the spinal cord in a case of Pott's disease, in which the cord was free in the spinal canal. Dr. William Pickett is the instructor in neuropathology.

The history of neurology in Philadelphia during the last thirty years could not be written without a consideration of the part played by the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, by the Neurological Department of the Philadelphia Hospital, and by the Society whose twentieth anniversary is commemorated here this evening.

The Orthopedic Hospital was established in October, 1867, at 15 S. Ninth Street, in rooms over the well-known instru-

ment shop of Kolbe. Its neurological department, designated as the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, was opened in 1870, with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in charge, and Dr. Wharton Sinkler and others as assistants. The Hospital was removed to its present location, the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Summer Streets, in February, 1872. It was first enlarged in 1887, and extensive additions made in 1903-4. The records show from December, 1870, to January 1, 1872, a period of one year and one month, an attendance of 169 out-patients, while in 1903 the number had increased to 874 new cases and 3,261 revisits. Five surgical patients were treated indoors in 1868, and in 1874 forty-five cases of nervous diseases, while in 1903 the number was 251. In 1870 the number of beds was ten and in 1904 122 beds, including private rooms. The out-patient service has always been open, under proper regulations, to students, and much valuable teaching has been given at the Hospital by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, Dr. Morris J. Lewis, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, and others. Neurological literature has been greatly enriched through work done at this infirmary for nervous diseases.

The nervous wards of the Philadelphia Hospital were founded by the writer in 1877. In volume V. of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, 1902, a history of these wards is given by Drs. T. H. Weisenburg and D. J. McCarthy. The number of patients accommodated in them has grown from 35 in 1878 to 326 in 1901. Since 1887 the neurologists of the Hospital have had access to the insane department as consultants and for purposes of scientific investigation. In the list of those who have acted as physicians to the nervous wards appear the names of Drs. Woods, Bartholow, Dercum, Lloyd, Sinkler, Burr, Pearce, Spiller and Potts, all names identified with the history of neurology in this city, while in the list of assistant physicians and registrars are to be found those whose work is such as to give promise of high position in the future.

Drs. Weisenburg and McCarthy give an interesting account of the teaching of neurology at the Philadelphia Hospital from 1878 to 1902, this showing that advantage has been fully taken of the great opportunities afforded by both the nervous wards

and the insane department for clinical demonstrations and ward and bedside instruction. The courses given included not only instruction in nervous diseases and in insanity, but also in the jurisprudence of these subjects. During the last twenty-five years hundreds of students, drawn from all the medical institutions of Philadelphia, have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by this department, from which many of the most important contributions to the literature of American neurology have come.

Several physicians met in the office of the writer, in November, 1883, to talk over the matter of forming a local neurological society, and a little later a call was issued to members of the profession requesting a meeting of those interested in forming the Philadelphia Neurological Society, those signing the call being Drs. Sinkler, Dercum, Eskridge, and Mills. In response to this call the first formal meeting of the Society was held in the College of Physicians, December 13, 1883. Dr. I. N. Kerlin was made chairman and Dr. Eskridge temporary secretary. Drs. Mills, Chase, Eskridge, Brubaker and Sinkler were appointed a committee on organization, and at a meeting held January 28, 1884, Drs. Sinkler, Jones and Eskridge were elected councillors. Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, who was also one of the organizers of the Society, was elected the first permanent Secretary. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was made the first President of the Society, holding the position for several years. The following is a list of the Presidents of the Society during the twenty years of its existence:

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, 1884-1890; Dr. H. C. Wood, 1890-1892; Dr. F. X. Dercum, 1892-1893; Dr. Charles K. Mills, 1893-1894; Dr. Wharton Sinkler, 1894-1895; Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, 1895-1896; Dr. Charles K. Mills, 1896-1897; Dr. Charles W. Burr, 1897-1898; Dr. F. X. Dercum, 1898-1899; Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, 1899-1900; Dr. William G. Spiller, 1900-1901; Dr. James Tyson, 1901-1902; Dr. J. K. Mitchell, 1902-1903; and Dr. H. A. Hare, 1903-1904.

A few words might appropriately here be said about Dr. Eskridge, who died recently, January 17, 1902. He was one of the most active spirits in the organization of our Society, and doubtless would have taken a continuous and meritorious

part in its proceedings had not ill health compelled him to leave Philadelphia in 1884, less than a year after its organization. Although not able to be present, he never ceased to be interested in the Society, and on several occasions contributed through others to its proceedings. I shall pass over all reference to positions and work except in so far as these relate to his connection with neurology. During his short stay in Philadelphia he wrote many valuable neurological papers, most of which were contributed to the proceedings of local societies like the County Medical Society and the College of Physicians. He was instructor in nervous diseases in the postgraduate course of the Jefferson Medical College about 1883. He was elected a member of the neurological staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, but did not accept the position, leaving the city soon after his election. Shortly after going to Colorado, although his health was not fully restored, his medical work was resumed. He soon restricted his work to neurology, and may truly be said to have been the pioneer of scientific neurology in the far West. His contributions to neurology, published in Western as well as in Eastern journals, were numerous and valuable, especially notable being his papers on aphasia and on various phases of cerebral localization.

During the twenty years of the existence of the Philadelphia Neurological Society 616 contributions to its proceedings have been made. The presentation of a list of these contributions would probably serve no useful purpose except to show the interest and industry which have characterized the Society during its life of two decades. A tabular analysis of these contributions may be of some value as giving a general idea of the work done. A list of the contributions was prepared under my direction by Dr. J. W. McConnell and Dr. T. H. Weisenburg. I have found it somewhat difficult to group these contributions under a few heads, but with the list before me and with a personal knowledge of the work of the Society, from whose meetings I have been absent less than a dozen times since its foundation, I have arranged these contributions to the proceedings under the four heads of (1) formal papers; (2) minor scientific contributions; (3) cases reported and patients presented; and (4) pathological specimens and special

pathological reports. Under formal papers have been classed all contributions important in their quality or length or in both; under minor scientific contributions have been included notes on special matters often of much value, such as those referring to new instruments or methods of investigation, new drugs or therapeutic measures, and new observations in symptomatology; under cases reported and patients presented have been grouped not only patients actually presented to the Society, but also cases and sets of cases reported from time to time without presentation of the patients; and under pathological specimens and special pathological reports have, of course, been classed the numerous specimens with and without special reports so frequently exhibited at the meetings of the Society. Thus classified, the 616 contributions to the Society's proceedings during the twenty years have been as follows: Formal papers, 244; minor scientific contributions, 39; cases reported and patients presented, 229; and pathological specimens and special pathological reports, 104; total, 616.

A study of this wealth of material shows that scarcely anything has been brought before the Society which has not had some interest, and that some articles of great importance, and a few that may be classed as among the most valuable contributions to neurology during the last twenty years are to be found. During the twenty years about 140 meetings of the Society have been held, so that the average number of contributions at each meeting would be between four and five.

It is difficult to single out particular contributions from a Society's proceedings of two decades for special mention, but a few of the most important of these are S. Weir Mitchell's edema in hysterical hemiplegia (1884); Dercum and Parker's paper on the artificial production of a hysterical state with convulsive manifestations (1884); the nuclear anatomy of the nerves which supply the muscles of the eyeball, by E. C. Spitzka (1888); Lloyd's traumatic affections of the cervical region of the spinal cord simulating syringomyelia (1894); a case of merycismus, by Riesman (1895); experimental lesions of the cortical tissues of the rabbit's brain induced by alcoholic poisoning, by Berkley (1896); gliosis cerebri, by Sailer (1897); J. K. Mitchell's headache with visual hallucinations

(1897); the report by E. Lindon Mellus of original investigations on motor tracts in the brain and cord (1898); and Spiller's Pepper Laboratory contribution on a case of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis showing the extent of the motor cortex in man (1899).

The value of a local society is not to be measured alone by the articles of unusual worth contributed to its proceedings, but also by the stimulus which results from bringing together at stated intervals those who are interested in the same line of work. Neurologists in charge of outdoor services or of hospital wards, their associates, assistants and internes are given the opportunity to present cases and specimens for consideration. Often these would be entirely passed by if it were not for such opportunity, and more elaborate and important work is thus often suggested, while personal association brings about good feeling.

While the work of the Philadelphia Neurological Society shows that many of the most important contributions to neurology, coming from Philadelphia, have been through its medium, these, regarded from the standpoint of the permanent value of the work, have been even greater through other channels. When the writer was elected a member of the American Neurological Association in 1881, up to that time only two or three members of the Association had come from Philadelphia. The number gradually increased until now it is twelve. Contributions from Philadelphians to the proceedings of this Association have also continuously increased in number and value. In addition, Philadelphia neurological work will be found especially in the proceedings of the section of neurology of the American Medical Association, in the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, in the *Philadelphia Hospital Reports*, in the JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in *Brain*, in the *Medical News*, and in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

These contributions during the last thirty years can be classified under four heads, (1) studies in functional nervous diseases and especially in their methods of treatment; (2) clinicopathological observations and investigations; (3) ana-

tomical and physiological researches; and (4) the applications of neurology to surgery.

As regards the study and treatment of functional nervous diseases, the work of S. Weir Mitchell, and especially his development of the method of treatment by rest, isolation and full feeding and the use of massage and electricity deservedly hold highest rank. Dr. Mitchell's first writings on this subject were published as early as 1873 and 1875. His monograph entitled "Fat and Blood," in which the rest treatment was first crystallized in book form, was published in 1877. Lloyd's contributions to the study of hysteria, the investigations of Dr. J. K. Mitchell as to the effect of massage on the quality of the blood, Sinkler's papers on the rest treatment, and Dercum's contributions to the therapeutics of neurasthenia, hysteria, and mental disorders, especially those contained in his recent work on Rest, Mental Therapeutics and Suggestion, call for the fullest recognition in this résumé.

With regard to anatomical and physiological research it may be said that, although in a relatively limited field, this has been of great value. A work which should not be overlooked is one published after the death of its author, under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1896), "The Morphology of the Cerebral Convolutions with Especial Reference to the Order of Primates," by Dr. Andrew J. Parker, containing the results of close study of the brain and suggestions of a highly original character. The work was begun as early as 1877; it was awarded the Boylston prize in 1890.

In reviewing physiological research a tribute should be paid the teacher and investigator, Dr. H. C. Wood, the second President of the Philadelphia Neurological Society. A pamphlet of twenty-four pages is required to cover his bibliographic record of 268 publications between the years 1860 and 1900. Not a few of these have neurological interest, as, for instance, many of those on the action of drugs. Most notable are his various studies of the phenomena of fever published as Smithsonian contributions between 1875 and 1880.

Dr. Isaac Ott, a member of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, although living in Easton, Pa., taught and worked so

long in our midst as to give Philadelphia a claim upon his productions. He has contributed to our knowledge of antipyretics and of brain physiology, his researches on thermic, vasomotor and polypneic centers being especially noteworthy. The investigations of Reichert in the fields of pure physiology and physiological therapeutics should not be passed by in this enumeration.

Among important Philadelphia contributions to neurology since 1874, not already alluded to, are Mitchell's papers on erythromelalgia, H. C. Wood's contributions on nervous syphilis, Sinkler's reports on syringomyelia with autopsy, and his articles on poliomyelitis; Dercum's studies of adiposis dolorosa; Lloyd's papers on syringomyelia and his articles in the *Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine* on diseases of the cerebrospinal and sympathetic nerves; J. K. Mitchell's monograph on the remote effects of injuries of nerves; Burr's paper on changes in the spinal cord in pernicious anemia; McCarthy's contributions to the study of iron infiltration in the ganglion cells, and on forced movements due to cellular degeneration of the cerebellum following rattlesnake poisoning, and his investigations of meningeal melanosis and of hydrophobia with Ravenel; Pearce and McCarthy's paper on the anatomy of the median fillet; and Weisenburg's paper on uremic hemiplegia with changes in the nerve cells of the brain and cord, and primary degeneration of the central motor tract. Here should also be included Spiller's description of his direct ventrolateral pyramidal tract, and his paper on the muscular dystrophies. This indefatigable worker has published since 1895, either alone or in collaboration with others, more than eighty neurological papers, and not one without value.

The writer might perhaps be permitted to refer here to his own contributions to cerebral localization, aphasia, brain tumors, and progressively developing hemiplegia.

Among formal works published by Philadelphians since 1875 should be mentioned Mitchell's "Injuries to Nerves" and his "Lectures on Nervous Diseases in Women"; "Nervous Diseases and Their Diagnosis," by Wood; the "Textbook on Nervous Diseases by American Authors," edited by Dercum;

the recent work by the same author on "Rest, Mental Therapeutics and Suggestion," and the writer's work on "Diseases of the Brain and Cranial Nerves." Potts has furnished an excellent student's manual of nervous and mental diseases, and has in course of advanced preparation another on electrotherapeutics.

Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Neurological Society have not been behindhand in contributions to psychiatry, as is evidenced by Wilmarth's "Researches on the Morphology and Pathology of Idiocy," by Chapin's "Textbook on Insanity," by the recent monograph of Chase on "General Paralysis of the Insane," and by Barr's clinical contributions to the study of idiocy. In this connection should also be enumerated the papers of Dr. Alice Bennett on "Cardiac and Renal Disease in their Relations to Insanity," those of Brush and Moulton on the "Treatment of Insanity with Thyroid Extract," Pickett's clinical studies of mental disease, and especially his paper on *dementia præcox*, and the contributions of Dunton to the same subject. Lightner Witmer's "Practical Manual on Analytical Psychology" is one of the best works of its class, and from its neurological bearings should be included in our list.

The applications of neurology to surgery have received exemplification in work done in Philadelphia, as illustrated by the contributions of Keen on the surgical treatment of spasmodic torticollis and on Gasserian operations, the papers of Spiller and Frazier on division of the sensory root of the trigeminus for the relief of *tic douloureux*, and those of DaCosta on the application of surgery both in neurology and in insanity. Philadelphia surgeons and neurologists working together have done much toward developing rapid and efficient methods of operation in cases of brain tumor.

The inter-relations of neurology and ophthalmology have received in Philadelphia much attention, especially from Thomson, who early studied eye strain in its bearings on nervous phenomena; from Risley and Randall, in similar lines; through Oliver's ophthalmoscopic studies of the brains of the epileptic and insane, through Posey's work on some of the relations of the eye to nervous diseases, and especially through the work of

de Schweinitz. In addition to his book on toxic amblyopias, the neurologico-ophthalmological contributions of de Schweinitz since 1887 number at least a score, including some particularly noteworthy, as examinations of the eyes of cases of chorea in childhood, headache associated with unusual visual phenomena, hysterical anesthesia with study of the fields of vision (in collaboration with Dr. J. K. Mitchell), his papers on hemianopsia and his various studies on the ocular neuromuscular mechanism.

I might say here in passing that the debt of Philadelphia neurologists to their ophthalmological brethren cannot be paid simply by a reference to the publications of the latter. How often neurological diagnosis has been helped or corrected by the ophthalmologist's records of careful and accurate ophthalmoscopic examinations can only be appreciated by those who have experienced their value.

Philadelphia has contributed her share to the study of reflexes and allied phenomena. We owe the chin-jerk to Lewis, important studies on the supraorbital reflex to McCarthy, on the lachrymal reflex to Spiller, and on the infraspinal reflex to Gordon. Pickett has compassed the reflexes of the shoulder girdle, Sinkler has contributed the toe-jerk, and Mitchell has given amidst the best exposition of the cremasteric reflex.

Mitchell and Lewis, Hinsdale and Reichert, have supplied us with apparatus for measuring and recording normal and abnormal sway, Massey new electrical methods and appliances, and Madison Taylor the best hammer for tapping the much-abused patellar ligament.

To Hinsdale, Eshner, Pearce, Bochroch, McConnell and many others of its faithful members the Philadelphia Neurological Society has been indebted for reports of cases and other clinical contributions of much interest and value.

The Philadelphia Neurological Society and neurology in general owe much to the support and encouragement received from distinguished men of the medical profession, like Dr. J. C. Wilson, Professor of the Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College; Dr. James Tyson, one of our former Presidents and the Professor of Medicine in the

University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Hobart A. Hare, the retiring President. Either alone or in collaboration, Dr. Hare has contributed valuable researches in physiological therapeutics and numerous therapeutic or clinical contributions of a neurological character. These men, while not confining themselves to neurological investigation or practice, have not only contributed much of value to neurological literature, but have done much to advance the position of neurology in hospitals, teaching institutions, and in the community.

I have endeavored to give some idea of the status of Philadelphia neurology during the last three decades, and also to indicate those to whom we are chiefly indebted for the standing of our city in the development of this great specialty of medicine. My references and allusions have been largely to the work of those who have reached or passed the fourth decade of life, but the younger members of our Society have done their share of work. The hope of neurology in the future, as of everything else, must be based on what is promised or what is to be expected from our more youthful confrères.

In conclusion I may perhaps attempt a forecast of the centennial of this Society in 1984. What will the postprandial speaker recount on that occasion? Sclerosis will then have ceased to be the reproach of our neurological therapeutics; an antitoxin of certain virtue will have supplanted mercury and the iodides; neurasthenia will be no more, and even the rest treatment of Mitchell will have given place to some great prophylactic measure which will prevent all the world from getting tired; the chemistry of the brain will then have unraveled mysteries of structure and function which now baffle research; some Philadelphia Golgi will have discovered a new and all-revealing stain, the secrets of the nucleolus will be laid bare, and the primitive fibrils traced from source to terminus as easily as the histologist now takes account of the columns of Goll or the comma-shaped tract. With the courtesy of their kind, the neurologists of that day may recount our doings, but with a strain of sympathetic compassion that bespeaks our relative insignificance.